



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Fischer's commentary (in Mahaffy's translation). The second season (1875-6) was devoted to Wallace's translation of Hegel's Logic (using as aids Stirling's Secret of Hegel, and the critical and explanatory articles and translations of the J. S. P.). The present season has witnessed a large increase in the numbers of the club as well as in the interest manifested. Hegel's Logic is still continued. Reading from Wallace, discussions, and written original expositions of the dialectical evolution of the categories taken up, have occupied the time. Some of the expositions will appear in these "Notes and Discussions."

The "Aristotle Club," founded in 1873 by Mr. Thos. Davidson, is engaged this winter on the *Prior Analytics*, investigating the relation of the Aristotelian distinctions of necessity, contingency and simple existence, to the syllogism as now employed. The first and a portion of the second year (1873-4) were devoted to Aristotle's *De Anima*, a translation of which from Mr. Davidson is expected by the public.

A course of lectures on Shakespeare's Historical Plays, by D. J. Snider, is in progress the present winter. Mr. S. treats the plays from the standpoint of the Philosophy of Art. Hitherto in his essays he has found it necessary to consider somewhat minutely the philosophy of the institutions of Family, Society, and State. In the present series his reflections upon English and general history, politics and sociology, are of great interest.

W. T. H.

BOOK NOTICES.

Philosophie des Unbewussten, von Eduard von Hartmann. Siebente Erweiterte Auflage. Berlin: Carl Duncker's Verlag. 1876.

We cannot say that this appendix to the seventh edition of Hartmann's chief work has a special philosophical value for us. By far the greater part of the additions are devoted to the "Philosophy of the Nerve Centres," and the other part has chiefly a local interest, being criticisms of and defenses against attacks made upon his work by German philosophers, which from the nature of the case have little interest, if any, for American readers.

A. E. K.

Die Speculativen Systeme seit Kant und die Philosophische Aufgabe der Gegenwart. Von Carl Hermann Kirchner. Leipzig: 1860. Verlag von J. A. Barth.

A pamphlet of some hundred pages, with a great fund of information, and an exposition of Fichte's, Schelling's, and Hegel's systems, which shows considerable study.

A. E. K.

Analytical Processes; or The Primary Principle of Philosophy. By. Wm. I. Gill, A. M., author of "Evolution and Progress." New York: The Authors' Publishing Company. 1876.

The work projected by Mr. Gill in his attempt to establish a consistent and adequate system of Philosophy, comprises five volumes, of which the present one is the first. There is to be, after Vol. I., the Analytical Processes, Vol. II., Synthetic Processes; Vol. III., "Heisenism" [Monism] and Dualism "or the unity and plurality of the kinds and forces in the universe; in which a creationism will be unfolded and demonstrated which will not destroy, but appropriate and assimilate the principles and facts of the theory of Evolution in consonance with Theism and supernatural freedomism"; Vol. IV., Heliology, "giving an exposition of Causation, natural and supernatural, and of volitional freedom and necessity, also an inductive proof of the existence of a supernatural Infinite Being, and the need and proof of a supernatural and miraculous revelation and religion"; Vol. V., "Dikeology, including Theodicy."

By "Analytical Processes" he understands deductive processes—whose supreme principle is the law of non-contradiction. The present work falls into three books, of which the first treats of logic, the second of ontology, the third of mathematics as founded on the supreme principle named. We cannot give a brief verdict on the work in a happier manner than by quoting the words of Dr. McCosh: "It contains a vast amount of able and conscientious thought and acute criticism." The work is written in an earnest but popular style, is stimulative of thought and busies itself with the vital questions which thinkers must settle first on their way to a comprehensive theory of the worlds of man and nature. We look with interest for the second volume, on the Philosophy of Synthetic Processes.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Sittenlehre fuer Schule und Haus, nach Dr. Wilhelm Fricke's Sittenlehre fuer konfessionslose Schulen herausgegeben von der Deutschen Freien Gemeinde von Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Druck von B. G. Stephan. 1875.

The Scottish Philosophy, Biographical, Expository, Critical, from Hutcheson to Hamilton. By James McCosh. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1875.

Handbook of Moral Philosophy. By Rev. Henry Calderwood. London: Macmillan & Co. 1872.

Things Sacred and Secular in American Life. By A. D. Mayo.

New Elements from Old Subjects: presented as the basis for a Science of Mind. To which are added: 1. The Philosophy of Numeration; 2. The Philosophy of Government; 3. The Philosophy of Definitions: as applications of the aforesaid elements. By John Gaskell. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen, & Haffelfinger. 1874.

Theism. A poem by R. S. Sanborn. Published by the author. Rockford, Illinois: 1873.